

The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother . . . therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.

"The Poor Always Ye Have With You."
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my
brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Methought I saw the Son of God—
The thorn still wet, the nail-prints fresh:
His patient brow betrayed a pain
Sharper than all that thrill'd His flesh.

O suffering, saving Lord of love!—
Worn from my head the language came—
"Crown'd Thou forsake the throne of heaven,
To bear on earth such woe and shame!"

Thy own creation knew Thee not!
Thy chosen cried—Away! away!
But all the order of my soul
Extorted Thee, Master! stay! O stay!

Thy soothing grief, I'll heal Thy wound;
With trembling joy Thy brow unbind;
Gentle and low from one shall learn,
The common duty of mankind!

Lo! crown'd with glory! changed He stood!
Sole-like, the radiant beam-rose;
His hands the orb and sceptre bore!
And shone, on either foot, a star!

How sank my heart! ashamed to know
I could not bless the Lord of all—
When—silently and suddenly—
A pale group came at Jesus' call!

Pointing to them, with smiles He rose;
But, rising, said—"Disciple! see!
Though I depart, the poor remain,
Kindness to them is love to Me!"

The Land Far Away.

There are bright homes 'mid bowers of deathless glory,
There are blue skies o'erhanging them in love;
Sweet winds that never sigh round ruins hoary,
Or sing the Autumn requiem of the grove.
There are fair flowers by crystal waters springing,
That never bore the sentence of decay,
On the soft air their perfume'd incense flinging,
In a land far away!

There on the mountain-tops, the day declining,
Hath never faded a twilight shade to rest!
Each feigns an altar to Jehovah, shining
With sun-like brightness o'er the valleys blest,
And there are dwellers in those scenes of gladness,
O'er whose pure being death can have no sway,
Whose voices utter not a note of sadness,
In a land far away!

Cherub and seraphim of glory, bending
With holy raptures at a throne of light;
Angels and saints their songs of triumph blending,
These are the dwellers in that region bright,
And felt the storms of many a wintry day,
But, Oh! they wake'd not on a blisful morn,
In a land far away!

And shall we weep for those to joy departed?
Or shall we mourn that they shall grieve no more!
Sick as we are, and sad as we have been,
Should we recall them from that blessed shore?
See where they dwell—the forms we loved and cherish'd;
From age, dim-eyed, with hair of silver-gray,
To the fair babe that like a blossom perished—
In a land far away!

Thou, best and dearest—ever-gentle Mother,
Who soothed me in thy circling arms to rest,
Bidding the cries which would have vexed another,
By foling me with love upon thy breast—
Shew o'er thy grave for years the long grass sighing,
Hath seem'd to mourn above the mouldering clay,
But well I know thy spirit dwells undying,
In a land far away!

And He, whose brightness suns and stars are veiling,
Whose form, once seen, would blind our mortal eyes,
With Him who bore unmov'd the scorching's railing,
And died to give us entrance to the skies—
Father and Son and ever-blessed Spirit,
There with their presence make eternal day,
Oh! glorious are the homes the good inherit,
In a land far away!

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

MR. GRENELL'S SPEECH.

House of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1838.

PROPOSED INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

(An Extract.)

Now, Sir, I will resist it; temperately, I trust, but firmly and resolutely. It is difficult to connect the subject of this petition with slavery or abolition; it can only be done by imagination. Its object is one worthy and beneficial, and calculated to promote the best interests of the country. It is not merely a proposition of philanthropy, having an origin in religious sentiment; it is of a political or national character also. I do not know the feelings that may be associated with it in the minds of some of the petitioners; but, it is clear to me, Sir, that the subject stands free from all others that have called forth violent objections, and proposes a measure beneficial as well to the American People as to a distinct foreign country, irrespective of color. It is a movement of patriotism.

Mr. Wise said that, with the permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Grennell,) he would here add a word to the remarks he made yesterday. He (Mr. W.) desired to do so now, because the gentleman from Massachusetts could answer the point before he took his seat.

It is proposed (continued Mr. W.) that we enter into commercial and treaty relations with the Republic of Hayti. Now, we send a Consul or Minister Plenipotentiary to that Republic, and they send a Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic. And what kind of Minister will it be? A free negro, decked out in all the paraphernalia of a Minister Plenipotentiary, rolling in all the grandeur

of ministerial dignity through the streets of our Metropolis. A black Minister Plenipotentiary in the District of Columbia, surrounded by the slave States of Virginia and Maryland. I present this matter to the Representatives of the slave-holding States, and I ask them if they will permit it! Mr. Grennell resumed. The gentleman is presenting a phase of this subject which he deems striking and repulsive; how much it will avail in the result is another question. I will consider his remarks in due time.

I was about to say, Sir, that the object of this petition was justifiable on the grounds of public interest, patriotism, and national policy. And I will assign reasons that seem to me to establish the position. The Island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, as it was once called, is the second in extent, wealth, importance, and value of commercial facilities, in the West Indies. With a population of about a million, it has the advantages of a fertile soil, a face of country diversified with mountain, hill, valley, plain, and river, and it yields in abundance all the vegetable productions ever found in its latitude. The citizens of the United States have trade with these islands. It has always been regarded as a trade of some considerable importance, carried on, as it has been, under great embarrassments, which I hope will no longer be suffered to exist, for they are within our control. In regard to our commerce with that country, I remark, our imports from Hayti amount annually to about \$2,000,000. The exports from this country to that may be set down at \$1,250,000. The free duty of American exports in the ports of that Government are burdened with duties, in some form or other. Such is a very brief and general view of our commerce with that country. It is needless to speak of its commerce with other parts of the world; we cannot examine the subject without pain and regret. This, Sir, is Hayti, the Hispaniola of Christopher Columbus—a soil, the first discovered, first trod, first settled by Europeans in this hemisphere! Its history is most interesting and instructive. I will not review it. We have now to do with its present character and condition. I need not inform this House that the people of this island are a free, sovereign, and an independent people. Hayti is a republic, the only independent Power in the Indian Archipelago—the only Republic of this continent. Its people are a civilized, instructed, and Christian community, having schools and other free institutions—the Government and citizens holding large intercourse with other nations.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, this Government of ours, this American nation, the freest of the free, have never acknowledged them as a nation, a sovereign, an independent Republic! Nay, we have proudly and sternly refused to do this. One would suppose that the common sympathies of freemen might have drawn the two nations into some public relationship. But, aside from this consideration which the memorialists suggest, we are called on to recognize the independence and nationality of Hayti by the interests of the country—the People. I have said that our trade with Hayti was embarrassed; it is subjected to severe discriminating duties. We are, probably, the least favored of any people in the ports of that Republic. The usage duties and vexatious port charges discourage and oppress our commerce there. I am assured that, but for these impediments, the trade from this country to that would be greatly extended.

Sir, the cause, the acknowledged cause of all these embarrassments to that trade is found in the fact that we, our government, refuse to recognize the government of Hayti. We stand aloof as if they were a lawless tribe of savages; while all other powers have long since acknowledged them as an independent sovereignty, we refuse to recognize them. Others profit by their commerce at our expense. Denying them national existence and fellowship, for such is the language of our department towards the Haytiens, we of course have no representative at the island of any grade; nor have they a public officer accredited here. No commercial relations, therefore, exist between the two governments.

It has been said that the claims of American citizens upon that government for spoliation or seizures of property are great and of long standing; these never can be settled but through the interposition of this government. It is also true that redress has been sought by the injured individuals. Has this government ever interposed as in other cases of the kind? But the present Haytian government declines to examine the claims. Why not then acknowledge its sovereignty as a republic by sending there some sort of officer under the commission of this government? We have no consul on the island. There is indeed a so-called commercial agent there, said to have some authority from our government; and I shall be obliged to any gentleman who will inform me how he is commissioned and paid? Whether he is provided with a salary in an appropriation bill, or paid out of some contingent fund of diplomatic intercourse?

[Mr. Cambreling said no such agent was paid by the government, nor did he know there was such an agent before this debate arose.] Mr. Grennell resumed. Not paid by the government. I knew there was not nor ever had been a consul there, but I supposed, and still believe there is a commercial agent sent out and instructed by the executive, but not appointed as a representative from this nor directed to the Haytian Government. I have in my hands a letter, purporting to be from such an officer, from which I ask leave to read a passage or two:

"Mr. Boyer, in my interview with him, told me that he had wished from the American government that this should be the Secretary of State should address an official letter to the Secretary General of Hayti, informing him of my appointment. As soon as this was done I should receive my exequatur, the president said, and that 'the ten per cent. additional duty now charged on vessels of all nations which have no accredited agents as representatives, should be removed from ours, and the trade placed on the same footing as that of any other nation.' No formal recognition by Congress was asked for, he told me. The appointment of consular agents is vested in the president alone, and does not require the confirmation of Congress as that of a consul does, although in fact the instructions of both are exactly the same. I beg your particular attention to what I am about to state, as it is a subject of deep interest to me, and I think of importance to our mercantile community.

"If the American government comply with president Boyer's wish, it would be the means of greatly increasing the present intercourse, the value of which even now, with so many and great obstacles constantly thrown in the way, must be of some consequence, as many of our vessels are

engaged in it still. These obstacles would be removed and every possible facility given. Our domestic cotton goods could then come into market, and we could undersell the shippers from England. Even in the sale of East India goods we could at least compete with them."

The agent further states that "the Haytian government consider themselves so much aggrieved by the United States having no accredited agent here, that they wish for no communication with any agent unless he bring a letter from Washington with his commission." Who does not feel respect and sympathy for an executive and government who show such self-respect? It is worthy of note that in our trade with Hayti we employ our own vessels almost exclusively; perhaps not more than from four to six Haytian vessels enter our ports in a year. Besides, we may be allowed to carry there the produce of any foreign nation, and be admitted to an entry from any foreign port. It may surprise some gentlemen to be told that our trade with Hayti is greater and more valuable than our trade with all the British West India Islands. Such is the fact under all the disadvantages I have mentioned.

Have we not powerful motives, then, of interest, justice, and good policy, to open a national intercourse with this independent republic?

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) objects; he aims to meet the proposition of the memorialists, and contests it on its merits. He does it boldly and manfully. He first remarks that this is a movement towards wholesale amalgamation—that it is part and parcel of the abolition scheme—social amalgamation. Sir, does not the gentleman tax his imagination for this conception? Are either of the terms in the petition? I cannot discuss any question he may raise on the amalgamation of color. He speaks, and need only add, if there be a human being that contemplates or expects such results, I do not know him. As for abolition, in the absence of all language and evidence on this point, I will say and admit that the petition looks to the abolition of a certain character, that is to say, to the abolition of national distinctions founded on color. Let any man of candor say what objection there can be to such abolition. Are not national distinctions arising from color disregarded by every nation on earth, unless our own be an exception?

Look at the nations of the world with which we hold diplomatic and commercial relations, and judge what has been the rule of this government in forming them. It has not had reference to the strength of the power treated with, nor to the measure of civilization and general intelligence of their people. We have recently treated with Texas. A few years ago we made a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, and with the Barbary Powers. And, if I mistake not, we have treated with the Sultan of Muscat, and some other tribe on the other side of the globe—weak they may be, and in some respects, insignificant. Their hue of complexion, was never reported to this very dignified and scrupulous Government.

But, Sir, we have opened commercial intercourse with all sorts of people, Christian, Mohammedan, and Pagan; great and small, without regard to color or complexion; whether it were black, white, yellow, red, or mixed, and of every form of government. If a people had in fact organized a government, and declared themselves independent, and exhibited a probable ability to maintain national relations, we have taken them into our fellowship; and to this effect was the argument in the case of Texas. Such seemed to be the view taken of it in the House, as we know it was with the Executive.

But the gentleman says, open this intercourse, send a minister to Hayti, and they will send one here, who will be a negro; and he would enjoy all the rights and privileges which are accorded to ministers of higher complexion and more civilized countries. This, the gentleman thinks, would be a awful spectacle to the American People. Was it necessary for him to pursue his speculations thus far? I know not what the interchange of civilities between this Republic and Hayti may be. Is the gentleman sure a minister would be sent here as of course? If such a step would be painful to a large and respectable portion of the American People, would not the Executive of Hayti know it? Is it certain President Boyer would send such a minister? He would not, unless he were a man of a different complexion from the rest of his people. Is he not a wise and sagacious man? Have I not shown by the letter, he is moderate, at least in his pretensions? I suppose that consuls would be accredited reciprocally between the two Governments. On all these topics, however, I make no anxious inquiries. We are certainly to regard national representatives in their official capacities without distinction. I have never been regardless of the feelings and sentiments of gentlemen of the South; but I will not consent to compromise principles in deference to what gentlemen may term Southern sensitiveness.

This leads me to the remark of the honorable gentleman about insurrectionary black republics in our neighborhood. He did not very clearly trace out the evils or dangers to be apprehended. It is true the people of color in St. Domingo (Hayti) achieved their independence by revolution. Drop the idea of color, and how stands the case? Revolution, independence, self-government. The work was commenced in 1791. The spirit and the doctrines of freedom of Revolutionary France were caught up by her colored colonies in Domingo, bond and free. They were taught French philosophy and French politics. And the revolution in the island was of a character with that of France. Was it a rising of slaves? Not of them only; they too were indoctrinated. And he remembered that as early as the year 1794 slavery was abolished by a decree of the French National Assembly. In 1801, independence was proclaimed in the island, and in point of fact, it has maintained it to this day. France still continued her claim to the subjection of that people; and our government from 1806 to 1808 suspended all commercial intercourse with the island. This was done by Congress, on the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson, at a time when he and his administration were rather subservient to the will of Napoleon. The intercourse was opened at the end of two years, and such as it is, has remained to the present time.

But since that time France and England have both acknowledged the independence of Hayti, and both have opened commercial relations with her. So has every power in Europe. France acknowledged her in 1826, under the reign of Charles X. and under an engagement, unwise and foolish on the part of Boyer, the Government of Hayti engaged to pay a tribute of many millions of francs, though the arrangement has since been modified. At any rate, the independence of the Government was acknowledged, and France now treats with her, as she does with us, as a people capable of reciprocating national civilities and obligations.

Who pays a greater respect to the laws of nations than Boyer and his Administration?

But, says the gentleman, it is a dangerous experiment; to have in juxtaposition to us a nation which has become free from slavery is dangerous. It is setting an example to the slaves of this country.

It seems to me that his apprehensions are unnecessary. His inferences, I think, are extremely far drawn. Hayti will be no higher for the recognition. How can the danger of insurrection in the South be increased? No part of this country has any thing to fear from any black insurrectionary movements of the people of Hayti. It is not said that they will or can excite insurrection. Their own revolution occurred near half a century ago. In the generosity of his nature, and the strength of his courage, I ask him if he will not grant an act of amnesty to the inhabitants of St. Domingo for that insurrection, right or wrong—

An insurrection which arose among the fathers of that nation. It was a revolution, bloody indeed, but its results are glorious. Are we still to treat them as pirates? The gentleman says, if we have claims against that people, there is a way to assert our rights, and secure indemnity for our wrongs; and he would do it by war. There are two ways to accomplish this end: one by treaty (I do not speak of ministers plenipotentiary or envoys extraordinary, but of some agent) between this country and Hayti; the other course is, by war. And how? You will not send any one there to say, "if you do not pay, we will have war," because that would be to acknowledge their nationality. Well, then, there is no alternative but war at once. I hope our Government will not allow the claims of our citizens to go unredressed, especially when it is recollected that the Cabinet here got into a towering passion with Mexico because that Government did not instantly, on demand, settle the difficulties between us and them, growing out of such claims of our citizens as these. Our Government will, no doubt, see that these claims on Hayti are adjusted, but this is one of the smallest matters to be considered. There are questions of national justice and national interest which rank far above minor considerations. Moreover, if war is to be the means of redress, we had better count the cost, and calculate for all the results. We may, it is true, find a war with Hayti another Florida affair, and no less inglorious. But would the civilized world look to us as regarding the common obligations of mankind? Would it not be acting in scorn of the usages of nations? Would it not be treating the people of Hayti, as the gallant Commodore Downes treated the inhabitants of Quallah Battoo, like a lawless band of buccanniers and pirates? I do not desire to see this. There is a plain and direct course for us to follow, and by which we can vindicate all the rights of our citizens. This course is demanded by every consideration of self-respect, national justice, and national interest and honor.

I hope, Sir, that this petition will be received, and that it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and receive the most profound and enlightened consideration.

After Mr. Grennell had concluded, by the agency of the Prayer Question, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MR. SALTONSTALL'S SPEECH.

INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Dec. 19.

MR. SALTONSTALL said the last thing he had expected was to be called upon to reply to the honorable gentleman from South Carolina. The House having put an end to the discussion of this subject by the previous question, and having received a petition similar to that now presented, and referred it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was quite unexpected to him that the same question should now be again presented, and that it should involve the question of the great, the sacred right of petition. But he had no objection. He was willing to meet it, and in his opinion, it was much better that the question should be taken at once on the reception of petitions, than that they should be laid on the table under a resolution like that which had been adopted in relation to a certain class of petitions, with which this has been supposed by some to be connected.

The gentleman had been understood to put the question, persons, whether this memorial should be presented, bona fide, for the object which appears upon its face; or whether the real object of the petitioners was to spread the seeds of abolition; Mr. S. had expressed his readiness to answer any questions of the distinguished member, so far as might be in his power. The question of the honorable gentleman related to the real views of these petitioners—the object which was in their minds. He wished to be satisfied as to their motives, and whether they were of a certain kind. If Mr. S. had the power of looking into their hearts, he could make a more satisfactory reply to the question. The petitioners resided at a distance of five hundred miles from this place, and had sent their memorial to him, since his arrival in this city. The gentleman had said that, if their motives were good, and their object was to promote commercial intercourse with Hayti, he should pursue one course; but if not, he would take the opposite. Mr. S. did not know that it was in his power to give the satisfaction he wished. Here was the memorial. It came from Danvers, a town adjoining that in which he lived. It was signed by about thirty persons, some of them well known to him, and known to be respectable, substantial citizens. They were of different professions and occupations; some were professional men, others were traders, mechanics, and manufacturers. What do they ask for? The object of their petition was separate and distinct from all others, and it was only by an effort of the imagination that it could be connected with any other.

[Mr. S. here read the memorial, which prays for the recognition of Hayti and the establishment of international relations with her.] The petitioners are of opinion that Hayti should be recognized as an independent Republic. Now, the question before the House was, why should it not be received? The question had once been decided, but it was raised again by the objection of the gentleman from South Carolina to the reception of this petition. Not being familiar with the Hall, he had but imperfectly heard the gentleman; but, if he had not misunderstood him, he had contended that the House was not bound, either by the common law or by the Constitution, to receive all memorials that might be presented; but that the reception was left entirely to their discretion; and he objected to the reception of this petition because it was, in his judgment, connected with a certain great and exciting subject, and one which in the opinion of the gentleman, this House had no right to entertain, or to act upon—the subject of slavery, or abolition of slavery. Mr. S.

said that the honorable gentleman had enlarged upon this subject. He rejoiced to find that it was impossible to tie the tongue of a free People; that notwithstanding the great number of petitions which had been put on the table of the House, to sleep there under the resolution adopted the other day, he rejoiced to find that it was not to be an everlasting sleep. When the honorable Speaker had pronounced the gentleman out of order, in touching on that interdicted subject, the House had called upon him to go on, and on he had gone, until, as he himself had remarked, he had fully discharged his duty to his conscience and said all he wished to say. Mr. S. was glad the honorable gentleman had been permitted to proceed; he would also go on, and attempt to reply to the gentleman.

In one respect the gentleman had a great advantage over him. He had referred to the practice of Parliament in certain cases, and to precedents into which he had not looked. Mr. S. being called out thus suddenly and unexpectedly, had not had a similar opportunity. But, if Mr. S. had heard the gentleman correctly, he had not cited any modern precedent, any which had occurred since the Revolution of 1688. He referred to the rule adopted by the House of Commons in 1669, just after the restoration of Charles II., and long before that great Revolution, which had established the English Constitution, and the common law, also in relation to this subject, as it existed at the time of our separation from the empire. The right of petition had been our fathers' birthright. But what is it worth, if those to whom they are addressed can reject petitions at their pleasure? Mr. S. believed it had been admitted to be universal, and to extend to all subjects within the jurisdiction of parliament, provided it was not exercised in language of an insulting or disrespectful character. In that case, or if the petition related to a matter manifestly not within the powers of the body to whom it is addressed, it might be rejected. I do not, said Mr. S., insist that we are bound to receive and commit petitions on subjects clearly and unquestionably foreign to our jurisdiction; but under our free form of government, as it has always been understood and practiced upon, the whole People have a right to make known their grievances to Congress. Individuals may petition for redress of grievances which they individually suffer, and the people may pray that body to pass such laws as they deem to be conducive to the common good. That is the ground I take. I believe that right is secured by the Constitution. Let me call the attention of the gentleman to the first article of the amendments to the Constitution, and ask why the right was more fully stated and explained, or couched in broader terms? It was, I apprehend, because the framers of that instrument were wise men. They took some things to be granted. They assumed, that certain great and fundamental principles were already universally recognized among us; and if there was one such principle, it was this very right of petitioning our rulers. If there was one sacred right, it was this. Let me remind the gentleman, also, of the terms of the Declaration of Independence. In setting forth the grievances which had induced us to throw off our allegiance to Great Britain, the complaint was not that our petitions were not received, but that they had been answered only by repeated injury. [Mr. S. here read the first article of amendments to the Constitution.] The history of this amendment is full of instruction on this subject. If we look at the debates in the Convention of Massachusetts on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we shall find, I believe, that the very first objection to that instrument was, that it contained no bill of rights; and we shall find among the answers to that objection, that Massachusetts had her own bill of rights, and that there was no necessity for their being set forth in the United States Constitution, because these great principles were universally admitted, and the Constitution was based upon them.

In the first amendments to the Constitution, to quiet the scruples of the timid, this right of petition and other great fundamental common rights are incorporated, which had previously existed in the Massachusetts and other State Constitutions. And I contend that this amendment leaves the right of petition as broad as the nation's or citizen's grievances and wants, even the People's imagination of their wants, and that it could be no broader than it is here established. 'No law must be made preventing them from assembling, or abridging their right peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances.' Can there be a greater security for the right of petition? It takes that right for granted. It assumes it tacitly, implicitly. Its terms are brief, but clear and comprehensive, as is every thing in this instrument, which has excited and is exciting the wonder of the world. It admits that the People have the right, and provides that Congress shall not touch or impair it. Its language is—this right exists—Congress shall not infringe it. And the practical construction of the Constitution has corresponded to this interpretation. Congress has never rejected petitions, clothed in respectful terms, for objects which it was in the power of Congress to grant.

This was, in fact, the ground taken by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, in debate yesterday, (Mr. Wise.) He said Congress was not bound to receive petitions, unless the prayer of the petition was for a legitimate object and within their jurisdiction. But when there is a difference of opinion as to the subject of the petition, whether it be within the constitutional powers of Congress, then (said Mr. S.) the memorial should be referred to a committee, that the subject may be examined. The true meaning of a petition is, should not this petition be received? The petitioners ask for an object strictly legal. They ask for a thing which they have a right ask for, and which Congress has a right to grant; and which it has granted in one interesting case—the South American Republics. They ask you to recognize the Republic of Hayti—to do as much as you have done for Texas. And why should you not? I am willing to meet that question on its merits, and I trust the time is not far distant when this extreme sensitiveness on any question, because it is one of vital importance, shall be no longer a reason for not discussing that question; we shall for that very reason, meet it boldly and promptly; meet it like men, like true men, like citizens and fellow-citizens, under one blessed, glorious Union.

And if we cannot see eye to eye, let us not be afraid to look the subject in the face—discuss the question fully and openly, and not avoid it because one part of the House is sensitive, and ready to fly off the instant it is mentioned. The more im-

portant any question is, the more ready should we be to meet and examine and discuss it. I cannot doubt that in this House of Representatives we may, with perfect safety, meet any question and argue it fully, freely, temperately, and firmly; questions even of the most momentous importance, or affecting the rights, the peace and prosperity of the country. Such questions demand the most full and deliberate consideration. And here, though I am a new member of this House, let me beseech those gentlemen who so often speak of the Southern portion of the Union exclusively, to remember that there is also another section of the Union besides the South; and that it holds opinions of its own, as much as the other section does. Is the opinion entertained in one portion of the Union, any reason that we shall not receive petitions from another on subjects upon which a difference of opinion exists? In the South all petitions which may relate to slavery in the remotest manner, are believed to have a direct bearing upon, or in the language of the gentleman from Virginia, to be 'part and parcel of abolition,' and to be aimed at their peculiar institutions. Let me assure gentlemen that in the Northern section of the Union, no such thing is intended. Our people have no idea of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South. Why then refuse to receive a memorial like this? It must be merely on a suspicion that it is in some way connected with what are called schemes of abolition, and all the objections may be resolved into that.

Mr. Wise here begged leave to state a fact to the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was a fact which appeared on the face of the memorial itself. It was a printed paper, like that presented by another member from Massachusetts yesterday, (Mr. Rexs) and that contained in the same paper, a prayer for abolition. Now, this memorial contained internal evidence of having been struck from the same types; it had the same typographical errors: one of the letters was inverted in the same place in both. This showed that there had been united Society printing in this matter, and that in direct connection with abolition. Though this was cut off, it had once been printed with abolition memorials.

Mr. SALTONSTALL said that might be so; he should not deny it; but however the fact it did not affect the question before the House. There might, for aught he knew, be an inverted i or inverted c in both memorials. He had not examined and compared them. All he knew was, that it was a separate and distinct memorial, now presented by him, and standing on its own merits alone. Why should it not be received? Surely not because it related to an important object, and one over which the House had legitimate jurisdiction. As to the objections which had been urged against a similar memorial, he was not unwilling to meet them; but they had been answered already by one of his colleagues, (Mr. Grennell.) The people of Hayti were a free, independent, civilized, Christian community. They had not, as had been alleged, commenced their independence in blood. A decree of the French Government had emancipated all her slaves, but it was not till 1801 that the island was proclaimed, under Toussaint, a free, sovereign, independent Republic. The massacre was in 1791. Whether the population were black or white, why should we inquire? Hayti was an independent State, and had been so for forty years. That Republic was a very interesting spectacle. Under all circumstances, they had made great advances. Schools had been established; a College founded; they had a Government of laws, and the institutions of Christianity. They were endeavoring to improve themselves after the example of men of other color. As to any disgrace from a recognition of their independence, it was all imaginary.

The gentleman from Virginia had asked whether Hayti would not send her ambassador?—and whether he must not be received? Such an agent might be sent, or might not. The Governors of Hayti were discreet men, and might not think it best to send an ambassador of their own color, in the present state of opinion. They might be satisfied with the appointment of consuls; and even for this function they might, perhaps, employ white men, as the president of that Government was in the habit of doing in other cases. But what is there to fear? Were we more civilized than Great Britain, who had recognized her independence? Or than France which claims to have taken the lead in refinement and civilization? But no Minister has been sent to France or Great Britain—why should one be sent here?

Mr. S. said he would not enlarge. The only question was, whether this memorial should take the same direction with a similar one which had preceded it? After referring the one, would the House refuse to refer the other? Would that be treating the right of petition with respect? The House now, on motion of Mr. HARRISON, adjourned.

ORATOR HOW.

From the Cin. Gaz.

Use of Newspapers.

We cannot forbear to give another case of the use of newspapers, here in Cincinnati.

Our readers, and those of one or two other papers have seen the notice of Mr. How, lecturing upon different subjects—last upon Slavery and Abolitionism. We had not the least disposition to interfere with these lectures, *for slavery* as they are—because we go for free discussion. And there are, as we overwriting notices show, regular anti-slavery lectures going on in our city at the same time. We would just now notice the way these lectures use newspapers.

In Monday evening's Whig, Jan. 7, the following was published:

LECTURES AGAINST ABOLITIONISM.

We would call the attention of our fellow citizens to the course of lectures now delivering by Mr. How, in the College Hall, the object of which is to bring the doctrine of the American Anti-Slavery Society to the test of Scripture, of Justice, of Philosophy, of Experience, and of the Constitution of the U. S. The three first lectures presented a most comprehensive and luminous view of the subject, and could not fail to produce full conviction of the truth of the doctrine maintained. If the question continues to be discussed with the same ability, we venture to pronounce that it will be the most convincing and just exposition of the great subject to which it relates that has yet been presented to the public.

The fourth lecture will be delivered this evening, at seven o'clock, in the Hall of the Cincinnati College.

J. BURNET.
DANIEL GANO.
JESSE JUSTICE.

This is a pretty considerably lengthy commendation of Orator How. Now let the newspaper unmask the matter. Saturday, Jan. 5, Orator How brought a paper to the Gazette office, in exactly the same terms here employed, but with two more names attached to it. He asked that it should be published, as a received and respected communication, and urged the patronage he had bestowed upon the Gazette, as a foundation for his claim. We looked over

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Franklin Farmer.
SILK CULTURE—No. 9.—Reeling Silk.

We have now arrived at another branch of the silk business, which more probably comes under the head of manufacturing.

Every farmer who engages in the silk culture, in order to avail himself of an additional profit, should provide his family with a suitable reel; by the use of which, after a little experience, he will be enabled to offer his silk in market in a form that will greatly enhance its value, and much reduce the expense and trouble of transportation.

A number of individuals commenced the culture of silk in this State several years since; there then being no market near for cocoons, and for want of proper reels, were under necessity of cutting and carding and manufacturing them into coarse fabrics, which were worth but little compared with a regular reeled article.

Reels can now be procured at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati at a trifling cost, or they can be made by an ingenious farmer or carpenter. I have lately constructed one on a plan superior in several respects to the common silk reels now in use, a description of which cannot well be given, so as to be generally understood, without a cut or engraving. It is light, simple in its construction, and is provided with extra arms, so that when filled, they can easily be slipped from the shaft and laid aside for the silk to dry, and others put on, and the reeling continued; one arm has a brass ferrule and screw, by which it can be shortened, and the silk more easily disengaged.

The material difference in the principle, between the silk reel and the common yarn reel, is that the former is furnished with more eyes or guide wires, through which the filaments pass; one of which is stationary over the basin of cocoons; the other is attached to a small bar, which, by the turning of the reel, a horizontal motion is communicated; this motion crosses or rather spreads the silk on the arms of the reel, otherwise the threads from their gummy nature would inevitably adhere, and render the subsequent windings and twistings of the silk very difficult.

Mr. Adam Brooks, of Situate, Mass., has invented perhaps, the most perfect machine for reeling and manufacturing sewing silk, twist, &c., that has ever yet been put in operation. He has received a premium for his invention from a great number of societies, before whom it has been exhibited. Judge Buel, conductor of the Cultivator, of Albany, N. Y., in speaking of the machine, says: "We think it ranks among the most useful improvements of the day, and is calculated greatly to facilitate our progress in the silk business." Let it be remembered, that very little instruction is required to qualify a woman to use it; then it is equally adapted to the fabrication of sewing silk, twist, or to a thread for any required fabric, and that it produces all these as far as we can judge, in a perfect manner. * * * The writer further adds in speaking of the invention, as "a very unassuming, intelligent, and we believe, honest member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, he says it is a moderate days work to spin and twist a half bushel of cocoons into sewing silk, and that a fair average produce of these cocoons would be 175 skeins of sewing silk, worth now, at wholesale price, five cents the skein." * * * Mr. Brooks in a letter to the editor of the New York Farmer, in speaking of the machine says: "I do not reel it all before it is twisted into warp or filling, or is doubled and twisted into sewing silk, or for any other use of any size or twist that may be wanted, perfectly even, firm, smooth and strong, as any that can be produced from any part of the world."

One of Brooks' silk spinners and twisters can be bought for about \$20 or \$35; which would answer for several families or a neighborhood.

Before the operation of reeling is commenced the cocoons must be stripped of their floss, (which may be done by children,) and sorted into separate parcels, according to quality. In large families, they are divided into nine different qualities; but in small family establishments, it will be necessary to be thus particular. They may be divided into five varieties, under the following names: *The fine, the demi-fine, the satiny cocoons, the dupions or double cocoons and soufflons.* The fine cocoons are the most perfect; they are brought to perfection, and are strong, hard, and of a fine close grain—the demi-fine are larger, and of a more loose open grain—the satiny cocoons, are those of a still more loose and inferior quality—the dupions or double cocoons, are those formed by two or more worms spinning together, the fibres cross each other, and renders them difficult to reel—the soufflons are soft, thin and coarse. These cannot be reeled.

After the cocoons have been prepared as above directed, the operation of reeling may be commenced. The reeler should be provided with a large basin of water (rain water is best) and kept at a proper heat by burning charcoal, or by any other convenient method of keeping up a regular heat; the precise temperature cannot be ascertained until the reeling is commenced, owing to the different qualities of cocoons; those of the best quality will require a greater degree of heat, than those of a loose and more open texture; hence the importance of resting them. Cocoons also require less heat and reel better when done before the chrysalides are killed and the cocoons become dried. The heat of the water may be raised to near the boiling point, when a handful or two of cocoons may be thrown into the basin, which must be gently pressed under the water for a few minutes, with a little brush made of brown corn, or of small twigs, with their ends broken off. The heat of the water will soon soften the gum of the silk, and thereby loosen the ends of the filaments, she then stirs the cocoons as gently as possible with the brush until some of the filaments adhere to it; they are then separated from the brush which is laid aside, and the filaments raised up and the cocoons gently combed down between the fingers, as they are raised out of the water; this is continued until the floss and false ends are all drawn off, and the fine silk begins to appear, the floss are then broken off and laid over the edge of the basin; the floss is then cleared from the brush and laid aside as refuse silk, and the operation continued until a sufficient number of fibres are thus collected to make a thread of the size required; these are then united the fibres, and passing the thread through the eyes or guides, attaches it to one of the arms of the reel. When two skeins are intended to be reeled another thread is prepared in like manner, and passed through other guide wires and attached to the reel. The threads being fastened to the reel it is turned with a steady motion until the threads run freely and easily; for it will happen that some of the ends taken to compose the thread will prove false, and will require to be again added anew to keep up the number designed for the thread. It is well to put in a few more cocoons than is intended to continue which will soon be reduced to the proper number.—While the reel is turning the person attending the cocoons must continually be gathering fresh ends to add to the thread as they may be required, not waiting until the number she began with is reduced, because the internal fibres are much finer than those composing the external layers. In adding fresh ends the reeler must attach them to the thread that is reeling, by gently rolling them between the thumb and finger. A handful of cocoons must occasionally be thrown into the basin, and wholly immersed in the water, to be ready as wanted to keep up the thread of the size required; care however should be taken not to add cocoons faster than is necessary for this purpose, for by being too long soaked in the hot water they will

wind off in burrs. As fast as the silk is reeled off, the chrysalides should be taken out of the basin, otherwise they will become thick and the water, and injure the color and lustre of the silk.

When the water becomes discolored it should always be changed.

When the cocoons are first put into the water, if the silk comes off on bunches upon the brush it is a sign the water is too hot; or if in reeling it runs off in burrs it is too hot; or when the ends cannot be caught, or when caught do not run freely, the water is too cold. A pail of cold water should always be at hand, to be added to the basin as occasion may require. When the cocoons give their threads freely the reel may be turned with a quicker motion, for the quicker the motion the better the silk winds off.

The quality and quantity of silk depends much upon the art and skillful management of the reeler. All that is required to render one perfect in the art of reeling, is a little practice, accompanied at the beginning, with a degree of patience, and the exercise of judgment in keeping up the proper temperature of the water, and the thread of a uniform size.

It is said that in Italy, a woman experienced in the business, with the assistance of a girl to turn the reel and attend the fire under the cauldron, can with ease, reel off one pound of silk, consisting of four or five cocoons, of the most perfect quality, in a day.

Near BRANDENBURG, Nov. 1838.

H. B. BYRAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLCOTT'S LECTURES.

To all who wish to know what pure orthodox abolitionism is—and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common law, and common sense.

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LECTURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION" intended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition lecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings, where lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. OLCOTT is a distinguished lawyer—is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives abundant and striking evidence of a long and thorough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality—and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our society will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors. They can be had in any quantities of Mr. OLCOTT, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

REN W. JOHNSON, Has removed his school from the Methodist P. Church to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kimball, on the corner of Race and Centre streets. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Refer to Hon. J. C. Wright, Dr. A. S. Bayback, "G. Bailey, "C. Woodard, "J. W. McDowell, "J. P. Harrison, Mr. Saml. Postick, "W. H. Taylor, "J. H. Eaton, Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44-4f.

INFORMATION WANTED. PIERPONT SPERRY, a youth of some sixteen years, left Mr. Vaughn's house, in Shawtown, Illinois, some time last May, on his way from the State of Mississippi to his home in Plattburg, New York, and has not been heard of since. Information respecting him is requested to be directed to the Rev. J. BLANCKMAN, Cincinnati, O., or to his widow mother, Mrs. Lucy Sperry, Plattburg, N. York.

Editors throughout the United States, will confer a great favor upon this *Widowed Mother*, by giving the above notice at least one insertion in their respective papers.

From Wm. R. Dewitt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, Pa.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH. During a recent visit to Philadelphia, I made it my business to become acquainted with Mr. D. F. Newton, and his Institution for the cure of impediments of speech, No. 41, North Eighth street. Of Mr. Newton's moral character I was led to form a high estimate. He appears devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of his students. The principles of his system, as far as I was capable of examining them, and the result of his instructions which I myself witnessed, I have the utmost confidence in his ability to cure the most inveterate stammer, who will devote the requisite time and attention to his instructions.

WM. R. DEWITT.

THE COLORED AMERICAN. Published weekly by Messrs. Ray and Bell, New York, No. 125, Cornhill, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the date of subscription; and \$3.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch. Price: subscription, \$2.00 per annum, payable, always, in advance. \$5.00, in advance, will pay for one copy three years.

THE LIBERATOR. Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp, Boston, No. 125, Cornhill, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the date of subscription; and \$3.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

EMANCIPATOR. Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—\$2.00 payable in advance.

ZION'S WATCHMAN. Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George Storrs, New York City. Terms—\$2.50 payable in advance.

HERALD OF FREEDOM. Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by W. G. Rogers. Terms—\$1.00 payable in advance.

ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM. Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, at New Brunswick. Terms—50 cts. payable in advance.

CHARTER OAK. Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society. Terms—50 cts. per annum.

HUMAN RIGHTS. Published monthly, at New York. Terms—25 cts. per annum.

SPIRIT OF ROGER WILLIAMS. Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, for gratuitous distribution, sold by the quantity.

Genius of Universal Emancipation. Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hennepin, Illinois. Terms—\$1.50 per annum.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER. Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, edited by Wm. Goodell. Terms—\$1.00 per annum.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

250,000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati—Continue the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Books by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enterprise in the United States has received an equal patronage. In the short time the series has been before the public, about Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been published. Their great excellence has gained for them the admiration of Educators, and they are generally adopted as standard class books in the schools of Western and South States.

Two highly important works—Professor Mansfield's "Political Grammar," and Miss Beecher's "Moral Instructor," have recently been added to the series. November 20th, 1838. 44-3w.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Trial of Rev. J. B. MAHAN, for Felony, in the Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reed, Esqrs., of Mayville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document—great principles were clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, have given a great amount of important information, in respect to the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide—it will do much indirectly for ABOLITION. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. We will send our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Newburg, Uta, &c., and throughout our own State, their copy of this "TRIAL" free of the time, while the River remains open.

Single copies—25 cts. A considerable reduction to those who purchase by the quantity. PUB. AGENT.

J. & G. LAMB,

SADDLERY, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURERS. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th.

We, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our friends and the public, in the above business, for which we gratefully return thanks. And, as our object is to combine in all cases, neatness, strength and durability, with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted attention to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as will not fail to secure farther patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now, and are constantly on hand, a general assortment of Harness, Saddles, Brides, Halters, Saddle-bags, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Waggon, Cart and Plowing Gear, which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufactory. Also, imported English Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, and Spurs; with a general assortment of Whips, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed with the greatest possible dispatch.—TERMS CASH. Cincinnati, November 20th, 1838. 44-4f.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdams road, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 30 feet, a log house, and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region, eight miles from town, with 40 acres in cultivation, and 23 acres in culture; an excellent well-finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; likewise a carriage house, a brick smoke house, a two story log house, an excellent garden with several varieties of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many guinea, plum, peach and other fruit trees; and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with springs and a creek. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, 100 house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is slightly elevated for a Country seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame house with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a log house, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches and many other fruits; also a commodious frame house with 10 rooms, a hall, and a porch; also a brick smoke house, and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is rich and rolling, and well watered with springs and a creek. The neighborhood is healthy.

A desirable Farm of 320 acres, situated 5 miles from town upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches and many other fruits; also a commodious frame house with 10 rooms, a hall, and a porch; also a brick smoke house, and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is rich and rolling, and well watered with springs and a creek. The neighborhood is healthy.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a commodious frame barn, a log house, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees. The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town, near to a McAdams road, having 45 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; also a large frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek. The land is excellent and highly located for cultivation.

A Farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 40 acres in tillage, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and currant trees. The land is rich and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town, and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, a stone house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a two story log house, 24 by 30 feet, and several apple trees; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet, and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with springs and a creek.

A desirable Stock Farm of 430 acres, situated upon a turnpike, 25 miles from Lawrenceburg, and 50 from Cincinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) an orchard of 4 acres of grafted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a large log barn, and a new frame house, well located for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm. It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city.

Eight HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. on 12 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st., East of Main.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

3 Hds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved kind and latest importation from France. Price One Dollar per lb. C. DONALDSON & CO. No. 18, Main street, Cincinnati. 48-4f.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

From various and recent publications, it would seem that this medicine is disposed to call it a specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all diseases. While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions without producing phlogism (of which we have abundant testimony). We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possessed such power.

Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attributing the jealousies manifested towards it, by *insensates, calumniators, &c.*, to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, as it should be. For, although we occasionally find a medical man so wedded to early impressions, and prejudiced in his views of the medicine, and him unwilling to give credit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived notion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who fear the fate of their patients, should they fall in with the idea, that after all, this may be a substitute for CALOMEL. Yet we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperity of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprietors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge more than 600 physicians make it a common prescription, and we do not need thousands with whom we are not acquainted, use it extensively in their practice.

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputation, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret warfare makers—their craft being in greater danger from the popularity of this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company: A. MILES, General Agent.

Oct. 2. \$10,000 WANTED.

Any person having this sum to loan; to 10 per cent for a number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportunity by applying at this office. Aug. 14

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADDLERY.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received, direct from the manufacturers in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., consisting in part of—

Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches Carpenters' and Dry's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in. do. do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. do. Common Mortice Locks and Latches Improved Square Latches

Scotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Tink and Dr. Thumb Latches Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Mill Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Screws, and Screws for Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks Trace Chains

Halter, Back, Breast, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Tilt, Cupboard, Sideboard and other Locks. The subscribers also have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., consisting in part of—

Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches Carpenters' and Dry's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in. do. do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. do. Common Mortice Locks and Latches Improved Square Latches

Scotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Tink and Dr. Thumb Latches Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Mill Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Screws, and Screws for Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks Trace Chains

Halter, Back, Breast, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Tilt, Cupboard, Sideboard and other Locks. The subscribers also have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., consisting in part of—

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